DL 89-43
HRD/gm

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA
(FPCC)
NEW ORLEANS

No record was found in New Orleans of the issuance of a parade permit to LEE HARVEY OSWALD during April, 1962.

New Orleans Police Department records indicate he was arrested August 5, 1963, for disturbance of the peace for which he was fined $10.00 on August 12, 1963.

Under the name OSBORNE, OSWALD ordered 1,000 copies printed of "Hands Off Cuba" FPCC handbills from Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, May 29, 1963, which he probably received on June 4, 1963. As LEE OSBORNE he ordered 500 copies printed of an FPCC membership application from the Mailers-Service Company, 225 Magazine Street, New Orleans, on June 3, 1963, receiving same on June 5, 1963. Shortly thereafter he ordered 300 copies printed of an FPCC membership card by the same firm.

OSWALD was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, in the 700 block of Canal Street and charged with disturbance of the peace by creating a scene following an altercation with CARLOS JOSE BRINGUIER, CELSO MACARIO HERNANDEZ, and MIGUEL MARIANO CRUZ (members of the anti-Castro Cuba Students Directorate (Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil)(D.R.E.) while he was distributing FPCC handbills. At the time of arrest, he was in possession of a National FPCC membership card issued May 28, 1963, signed by V. T. LEE, Executive Secretary; New Orleans Chapter FPCC membership card issued June 6, 1963, signed by A. HIDELL, President; and a cardboard sign reading "Viva, Viva FIDEL." During police interrogation, OSWALD stated he had first become interested in the FPCC while a Marine at Los Angeles, California, in 1958; that the New Orleans Chapter of FPCC consisted of 35 persons, five of whom regularly attended monthly meetings on Pine Street; denied being a Communist but stated he was a socialist and embraced the teachings of KARL MARX in "Das Kapital"; and that he would not allow members of his family to learn English as he hated America and did not want them to become Americanized; and that there

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This FBI summary from the Commission's 7th file says what the evidence contradicts, that Oswald "ordered" the fake FPCC handbills he distributed under the name of Lee Osborne. In claiming this the FBI acknowledges that Oswald was engaged in a fake, that this was not the literature of the FPCC he distributed.

were "fat stinking politicians in Russia just like over here."

DRE members indicated OSWALD had offered that organization his services as a trainer of guerrilla fighters on August 5, 1963, which offer was refused.

No connection was established between OSWALD and the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives or the Southern Conference Educational Fund. Copies of the FPCC handbill were found on the campus of Tulane University during the summer of 1963.

OSWALD distributed FPCC handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, Camp and Commerce Streets, New Orleans, on August 16, 1963. A portion of this distribution was televised locally.

OSWALD was interviewed by WILLIAM K. STUCKEY on August 17, 1963, and a portion of the interview was utilized by STUCKEY in his "Latin Listening Post" radio program on Station WDSU, New Orleans, on that date. He also appeared on STUCKEY's "Carte Blanche" radio program on the same station on August 21, 1963, with representatives of DRE and the Information Council of the Americas. During this broadcast, he stated that the FPCC was not a Communist controlled organization and that he was a Marxist.

That the evidence did not connect Oswald with the objects of then-prevalent "red" witch hunts and that Lt. Martello's police-mind political immaturities were wrong did not subsequently discourage federal investigators who continued to present Oswald as "dedicated" to "Communism and Marxism". This phrase recurs throughout the report. The Stuckey interview with Oswald surfaced during the spring of 1967 at the time the Garrison investigation became public knowledge and was presented in some papers as though it disputed him and contained new revelations that confirm the Report and established this non-existent Oswald political dedication.

The Commission's indexing is part of its prosecution case. The index argues, subtly, as it includes and excludes. There are almost four dozen references to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (R882). There is no testimony that anyone, Oswald or another, ordered this literature. Because the Commission wrote its own rules and adapted them as it went, it took no testimony. The reason is simple: It dared not. Instead, the FBI conducted an "investigation" the reports of which are substituted. Now there was unending complaint about the infidelity and incompleteness of the FBI's reporting, including even a number of Secret Service agents. This troubled the Commission not at all. The untested partisan word of the FBI was to it the equivalent of sworn testimony adduced in accordance with the rules of evidence and tested by cross-

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 12/3/63

DOUGLAS JONES, Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod, advised after viewing the photograph of LEE OSWALD, that although he could not positively be sure, he said he did not believe the person ordering the printing of the handbills relating to Cuba last May 29th was OSWALD. He said to the best of his recollection the man ordering the handbills was a husky type person, on the order of a laborer. He said he remembered the person ordering the handbills did not have a Cuban accent and did not look like a Cuban to him and he therefore wondered why this person would be involved with the Cubans. He again stated that he could not positively say the person ordering the handbills was not OSWALD but he did not think it was. JONES said he could not furnish any other identifying data concerning the person ordering the handbills.

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA DONALD C. STEINMEYER/bap Date dictated 12/3/63

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Commission Exhibit No. 2542

examination. The case of Oswald's literature is one of the better arguments for the need of cross-examination. So, if we consult the index to the Report to learn what we can about the "Osborne" who allegedly ordered Oswald's literature, we find the first name before that of Oswald is Osborne. There are three. The first listing reads: "Osborne. (See Oswald, Lee Harvey.)" On the same page (R885), three lines lower, is the listing of Oswald, Lee Harvey. The citations are to an appreciable part of the 900 pages of the Report, to a majority of the pages. But, under Oswald, Lee Harvey, there is not a single mention of "Osborne".

Should those seeking this information consult the table of contents, the index yielding but futility and deception, the first promising lead is under Chapter 7, "Lee Harvey Oswald: Background and Possible Motives". The subsection, "Interest in Cuba", begins on page 412. There he will find a lie, that Oswald engaged in "Fair Play for Cuba Committee activities" (R413), but nothing on Osborne or the fact that this literature was not that of the national organization but was printed, allegedly on Oswald's order, in New Orleans, where there was no FPCC.

If the seeker for knowledge persists long enough, by the time he is almost to the end of the well-padded appendix, in Chapter 11, "Biography of Lee Harvey Oswald", all the way back on page 728, he will find this sentence: "Using the name 'Lee Osborne' he ordered a number of printed circulars demanding 'Hands off Cuba' in large letters, and application forms and membership cards for the proposed chapter." Here footnote 1078 (R867) refers to the "evidence" supporting these statements. They are impressive in number: "Lee DE 2,4; CE 1410, 1411, 1413, pp.28-31; CE 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545." The important ones are here reproduced from the Commission's files. The first Lee exhibit (20H512-3) makes no reference to the circular. The second is a letter from Oswald saying

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date December 4, 1963

MYRA SILVER, secretary, Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at her place of employment and advised that her records reflect the following information:

She stated that on May 29, 1963, a person who she understood gave his name as OSBORNE appeared at the Jones Printing Company and placed an order for 1,000 copies of a handbill, a rough draft of which he submitted on a 8 x 10 looseleaf paper. She stated that the handbill read as follows:

"HANDS
OFF
CUBA!

"Join the Fair Play for
Cuba Committee

"NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER
MEMBER BRANCH

"Free Literature, Lectures

"LOCATION:

"EVERYONE WELCOME!"

She advised that the order was placed on job ticket # D-7548 and promised the completed product on June 4, 1963. She advised that the business relationship was strictly cash, due to the fact that her company had never done business with OSBORNE before.

She advised that her records show that OSBORNE appeared on May 31, 1963, and placed a $4.00 down payment on his order. She stated that the handbills were made up on June 1, and locked up on June 3, 1963. She advised that

On 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA JOHN M. McCARTHY /dmm Date dictated 12/4/63

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Commission Exhibit 1410

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1410

he has done what the FPCC did not want and also has had a circular printed (20H518-20).

The FBI went to the printers. Rather than proving that Oswald used

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OSBORNE probably appeared on June 4, 1963, picked up his handbills and paid the balance of $5.89 in cash. The total cost for the handbills was $9.89.

Mrs. SILVER was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at which time she stated she could not recognize the person represented in the picture as the person who placed the order for the handbills.

MYRA SILVER furnished the following items to SA McCARTHY:

1) Original rough draft layout for the above mentioned handbills.

2) Jones Printing Company job ticket # D-7548.

3) Three copies of finished handbill beginning, "Hands Off Cuba," which handbills were being retained as file copies by the Jones Printing Company.

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1410—Continued

the name of Osborne, they say the opposite, as reading these documents shows. No one at the Jones Printing Co. could identify a picture of Oswald as Osborne. The reader will note that the footnote omits reference to Exhibit 1412 in this series (22H796ff). This is not because it is not appropriate, for it is. On August 4, 1964, J. Edgar Hoover wrote J. Lee Rankin. He referred to the series of reports I have in print, saying (22H803): "In connection with the handbill ... your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Warren C. deBrueys dated December 8, 1963 ... pages 393 through 410 regarding the handbill ... which was ordered by Lee Harvey Oswald from the Jones Printing Company." Even a hasty reading of the FBI's own reports discloses they say exactly the opposite of what Hoover told the Commission. The cited pages of Exhibit 1413 make no reference at all to the printing of the handbill.

Exhibits 2542-5 appear in Volume 25, pages 769-71, just before Exhibit 2548 (25H773), to which reference might also have been made. I reproduce 2542 here. Exhibit 2543 says printer Arthur B. Nuessly "was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he failed to recognize". With the printing of the card the FBI did better. A printer who declined the small job, according to 2544, "identified OSWALD as an individual who came alone to his shop and asked for an estimate". According to the next FBI report (Exhibit 2545), another employee of another printer, "said that "LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the shop in the late part of July, 1963, and requested 3,000 copies of a handbill". While seeming to confirm that Oswald had the printing done, this actually is another proof of the essentiality of cross-examination, for with Oswald having handbills printed in May and with a supply remaining when he was murdered in November, there seems no reason for his having considered or-

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The above mentioned original rough draft layout, job ticket # D-7548 and three copies of the finished handbill have been furnished to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for appropriate examination.

It is noted that the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, is opposite the side entrance of the William B. Reily Coffee Company, 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Reproductions of the documents supplied by Mrs. SILVER are set out on the following pages:

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[illegible] unnecessary 3,000 "[illegible] the late part of July".

The point here is not whether or not Oswald ordered the printing of the handbill. That I can believe. The point is not that another, an Oswald look-alike, a "False Oswald", ordered the printing to focus attention on the real Oswald, which is also possible. The major point is the integrity of the investigation and the honesty of the Report. The cited "evidence", untested by cross-examination, is 100 percent opposed to what Hoover and the authors of the Report say about the handbill. Those questioned at the Jones Printing Co. "could not recognize the person" as Oswald or "did not believe the person ... was Oswald", emphasized so much that in the single 14-line FBI report it is repeated twice.

Actually, with the statement of Douglas Jones, owner of the printing company, the argument can be made that a character in The False Oswald did the printing. Jones's description is [illegible] that of Oswald and is close to that by Dean Andrews, of the man who could go to "fist city"; close to that of the mysterious "powerful and dangerous" man Jim Garrison seeks. Jones described his customer as a "husky type person". The Commission's misrepresentations in an effort to breathe viability into the testimony of such incredible witnesses as Howard Leslie Brennan, who described a much heavier man than Oswald as the assassin, disguise the fact that at the time of his arrest in New Orleans, Oswald, clothed, weighed but 140 pounds and was a rather slight man.

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